ISSN 0314-8211

# CANBERRA BIRD NOTES

Volume 11
Number 1
March 1986

Registered by Australia Post - publication No NBH 0255

# HONEYEATER MOVEMENT PATTERN THROUGH THE CANBERRA REGION, AUTUMN 1985

*C Davey*

The movement of honeyeaters through the Canberra region at certain times of the year has been well known for some time. An article in Canberra Bird Notes 'Honeyeater Migration Through the ACT' (CBN, Vol 9, Oct 1984) summarised published data, presented some ideas and described some data on movements of honeyeaters collected during the 1984 autumn migration. Also it was proposed that there be a detailed examination of the movement of honeyeaters through Canberra during the 1985 autumn migration. This article reports the results of that survey.

Three ways to collect data were proposed:

- to provide a data sheet on which to record daily the time and direction of the movement of flocks of honeyeaters;
- to have teams recording the passage of birds over specific time periods at certain strategic locations on a few 'blitz' days; and
- to establish a few watching points to monitor movements as often as possible.

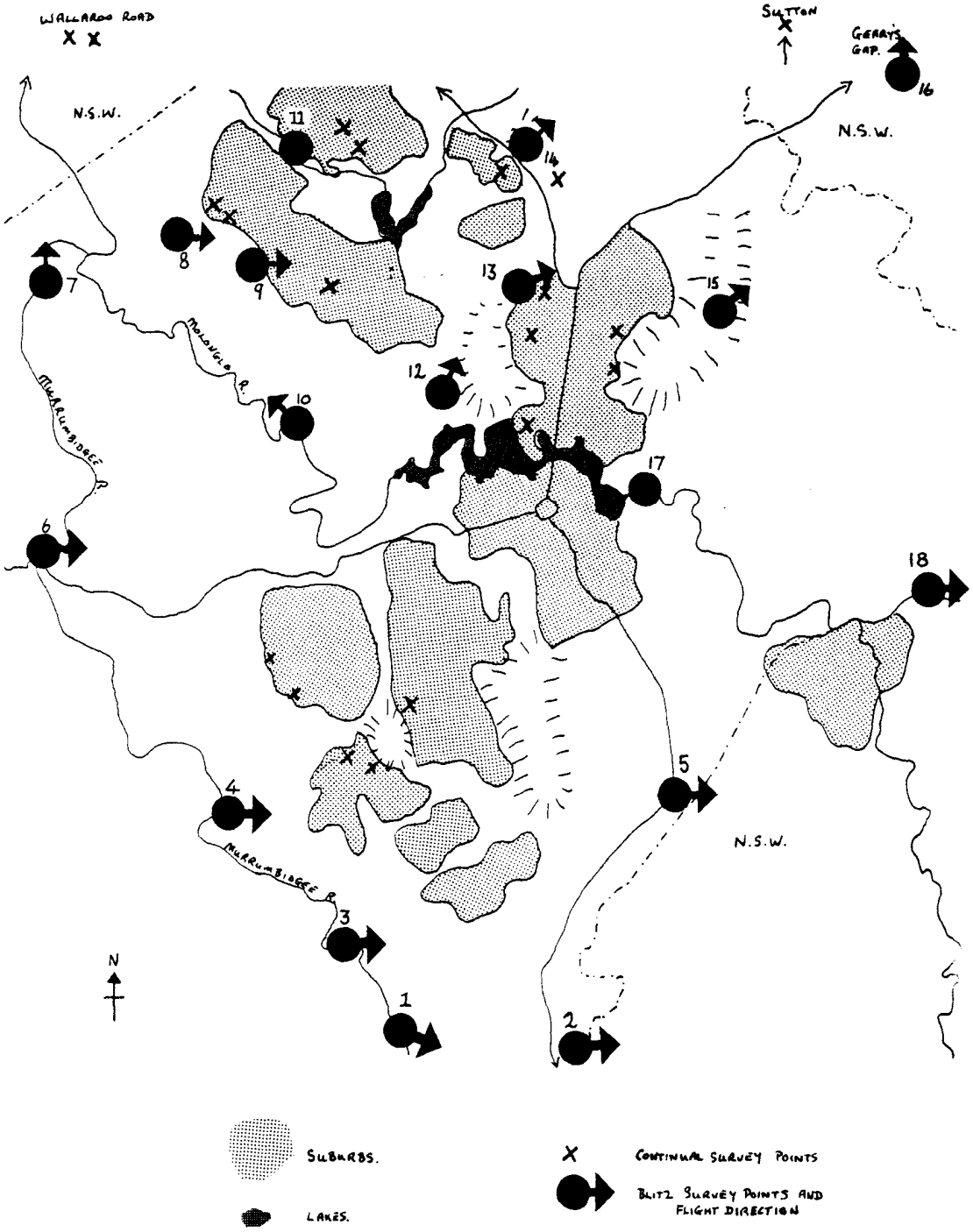
In early March 1985, 200 data sheets were issued with the newsletter 'Gang-Gang' and a single 'blitz' was held on Sunday 28 April. It was not possible to organise selected watching points.

## OVERALL SURVEY

The period of the survey was from Saturday 16 March to Friday 24 May. In addition to the 20 sheets returned there were many spot observations that in themselves were of little value but were very useful in supplementing information from the main body of the survey. Of particular value were those data sheets that included observations when no birds were passing. The locations from which data sheets were received are shown in Map 1.

Daily weather taken from the local newspaper allowed each of the 70 days of the survey period to be given a rating from 0-5. A day with a rating of 1 was generally wet and/or cold and windy, a day with a rating of 3 had some showers and/or not warm, cloudy and quite windy. A day with a rating of 5 was dry, warm, little cloud and little wind.

There were some honeyeater observations for every day of the survey period and so it was possible to rate each day




MAP 1: Location of Survey Points

between 1-5 depending on the amount of movement through the area A day of no movement was rated 1. A rating of 5 was given to those days when there was movement throughout the area. A rating of 3 was given to those days when movement was either localised or the passage was light. By plotting for each day the honeyeater movement rating against the weather rating it is possible to get some idea of the general movement pattern and the influence of weather patterns - see Figure 1.

The first movement was recorded on Saturday 23 March, eight days after the start of the survey, with generally heavy movement continuing until Saturday 13 April. During this period the movement appeared to be interrupted by the passage of fronts through the area late Saturday 23 March, 1-2 April and finally 13-14 April. From Easter until the following weekend the main bulk of the birds passed through the area. Except for a few days after the passing of fronts the entire period was one of warm days with the daily maximum temperatures around 24°C and the daily minimum temperatures around 12°C.

After the passage of the front on 13 April westerly winds reduced the temperature considerably and though the days were generally fine, the nights were cold. Although there was some passage of birds there was no general movement again until around Anzac Day, Thursday 25 April. By this time the minimum temperature had increased to about 8°C. The return of westerly winds and a consequential reduction in temperature on 5-6 May saw the virtual end of the movement.

The movement of birds appeared to be interrupted by the passing of fronts through the area which brought westerly winds and a reduction in temperature. In general those days with a maximum temperature above 17°C appeared to have heavy movements. Although birds generally move on clear days there were notable exceptions on 25 April, with only 0.8 hours of sunshine, and 27 April, with only 2.1 hours of sunshine. Rain was recorded on both days.

It is of interest to note that although movement is always in a N-E direction there is little movement when the wind is from the W-SW. The birds do not like a tail wind to help them along.

An examination of the effect of weather on the movement of honeyeaters might be more relevant if there were records available from the Brindabella Ranges but even so there does appear to be a relationship between the weather and movement patterns.

The survey confirmed casual observations that the majority of birds pass before mid-day - see Table 1.

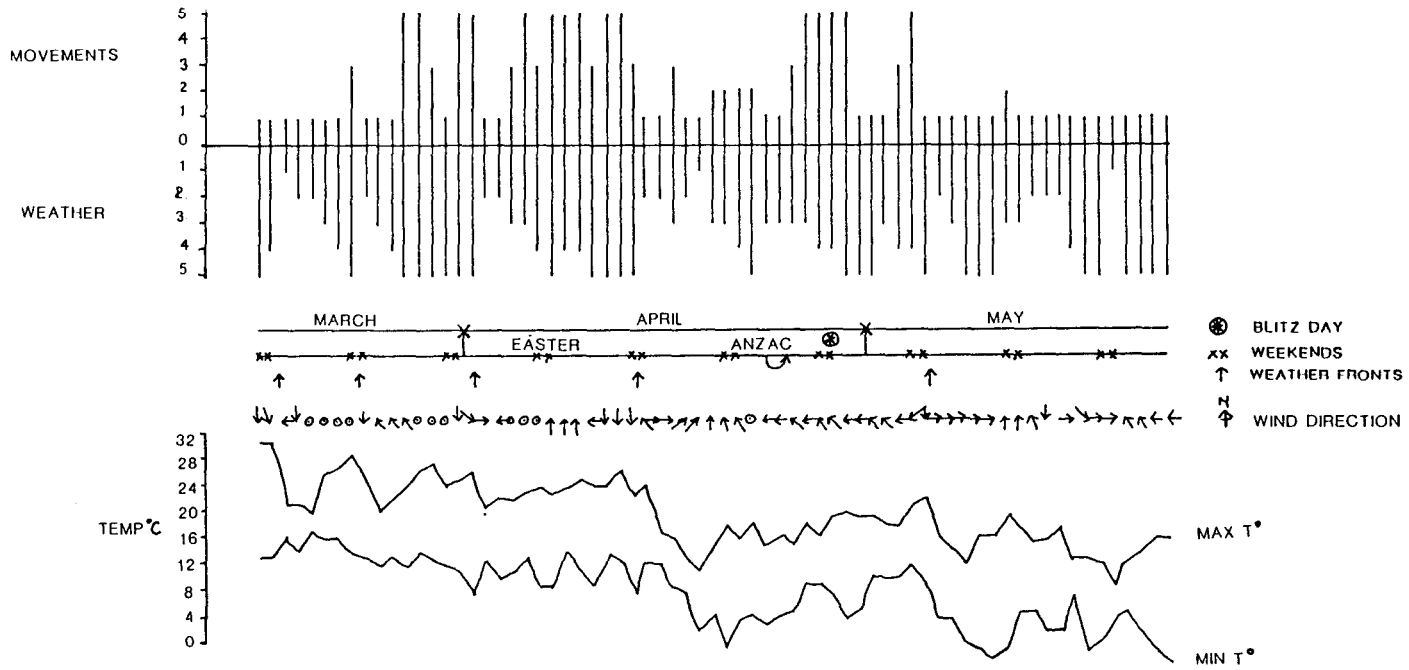



FIGURE 1: Weather and Movement Pattern 16 March-24 May 1985

| | TOTAL NUMBER OF OBSERVATION PERIODS | PERCENTAGE OF PERIODS IN WHICH HONEYEATERS WERE OBSERVED |
|---|---|---|
| 0600-0800 | 602 | 7.6 |
| 0800-1000 | 971 | 18.7 |
| 1000-1200 | 959 | 28.5 |
| 1200-1400 | 884 | 16.0 |
| 1400-1600 | 670 | 9.4 |
| 1600-1800 | 665 | 4.1 |
| 1800-2000 | 277 | 0.0 |
| | 5028 | 14.6 |

TABLE 1: Number of Half-hour Observation Periods and Percentage of Periods in which Honeyeaters were Observed

Overall nearly 15% of half hour observation periods contained sightings of honeyeaters, reaching a maximum between 1000-1200. No honeyeaters were recorded moving after 1800 Eastern Standard Time.

Although it is not possible to give any idea of the numbers of birds passing through the area, the frequency with which birds were seen varied considerably between locations and agreed with the observations obtained on the morning of 28 April.

Observations from Holt, O'Connor and Ainslie correlate well whilst observations from Melba, Kaleen and Belconnen Town Centre suggest that very few birds passed through the northern suburbs of Belconnen but rather they passed along the ridge of the southern Belconnen suburbs and on to Black Mountain. Observations from Chapman, Pearce, Isaacs and Kambah correlate well but did not necessarily agree with the Belconnen/North Canberra sightings. Birds were observed much more frequently in these latter suburbs. Unfortunately there were no records from suburbs south of Lake Burley Griffin or from south Tuggeranong.

There were few observations outside the suburban areas. There was an unusual sighting on 29 March of about 5000 birds heading in a NE direction across the road half way between Boorowa and Yass, NSW. These birds were moving between 1530-1600. Observers at Sutton and along the Wallaroo Road recorded few birds but agreed that the major passage was over the Easter period. Regular observations along the Murrumbidgee at the end of Wallaroo Road agreed that the start of movement was on Saturday 23 March and was virtually finished by 5 May. The birds usually moved in a N-NE direction until about 1400 and then changed to a W-SW direction. The movement pattern was very similar to that over the Canberra area.

BLITZ DAY: SUNDAY 28 APRIL

The object of the blitz day was to obtain a more detailed picture of the honeyeater movement than could be obtained from the overall survey; to determine the relevance of the Murrumbidgee River Corridor and to place in perspective the relevance of Point Hut to the overall movement pattern, bearing in mind that the southward extension of the Tuggeranong into the Point Hut area was imminent.

The day was ideal for observing the migration and as can be seen from Figure 1, except for Easter Sunday and the previous Sunday, no better Sunday could have been chosen. Teams set out to 18 spots including 5 along the Murrumbidgee - see Map 1, and from 0800 to 1300 recorded the exact time of all birds passing over. Also recorded were species, flock size and the direction of flight. In all 26 observers were involved. The total number of birds seen during the 5 hours for each of the survey points is shown below.

| | LOCATION | NUMBER OF HONEYEATERS SEEN |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Point Hut | 3360 |
| 2. | Monaro Highway | 501 |
| 3. | Pine Island | 2102 |
| 4. | Kambah Pool | 4326 |
| 5. | Tralee | 10070 |
| 6. | Casuarina Sands | 668 |
| 7. | Uriarra Crossing | 953 |
| 8. | Stockhill Drive | 669 |
| 9. | William Hovell Drive | 460 |
| 10. | Coppins Crossing | 104 |
| 11. | Ginninderra Creek | 0 |
| 12. | Caswell Drive | 1936 |
| 13. | Lyneham | 279 |
| 14. | Gungahlin Hill | 557 |
| 15. | Mt Ainslie-Mt Majura saddle | 3247 |
| 16. | Gearys Gap | 404 |
| 17. | Duntroon Reach | 0 |
| 18. | Molonglo Gorge | 53 |

TABLE 2: Total Number of Honeyeaters Recorded at each Survey Point on 28 April 1985

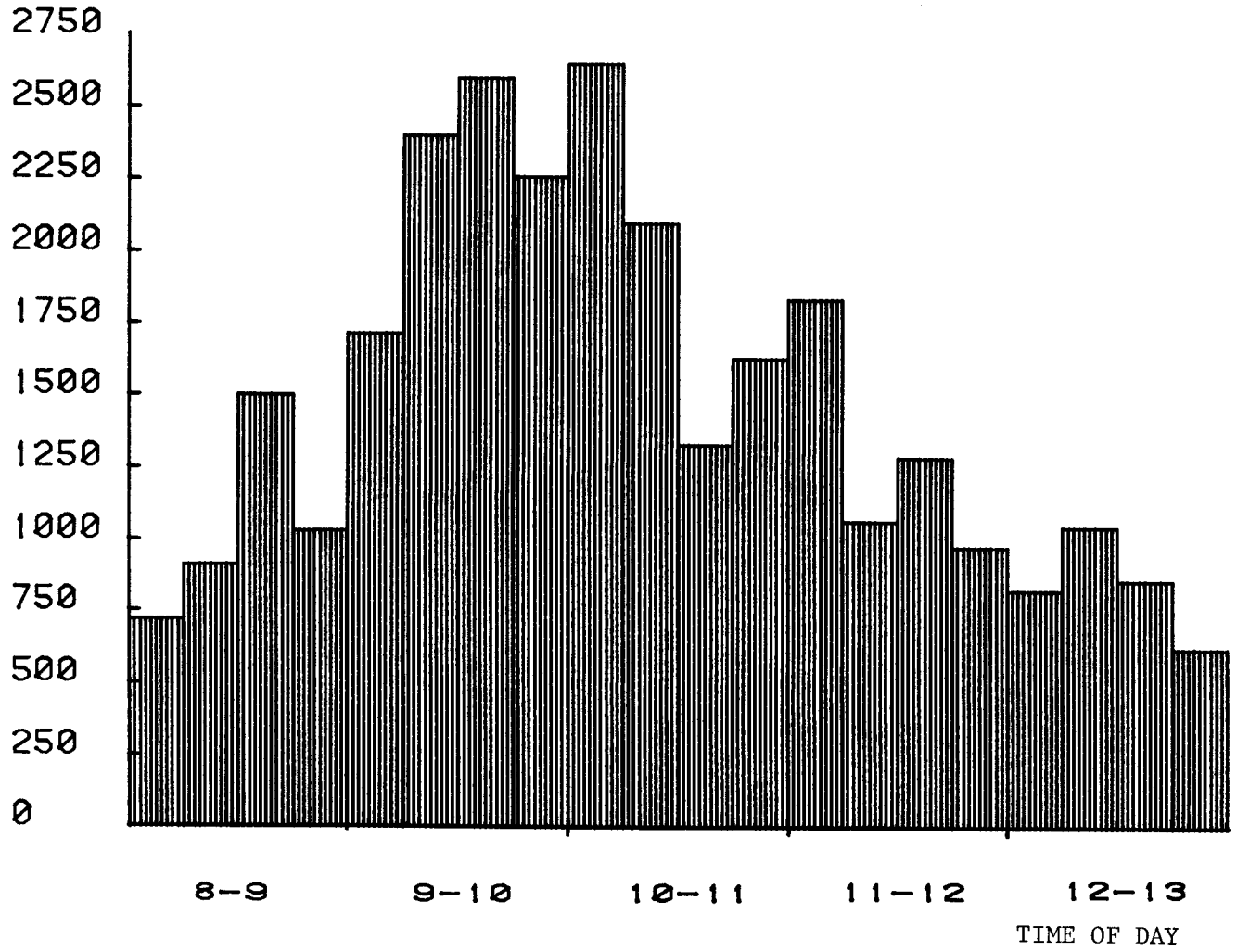
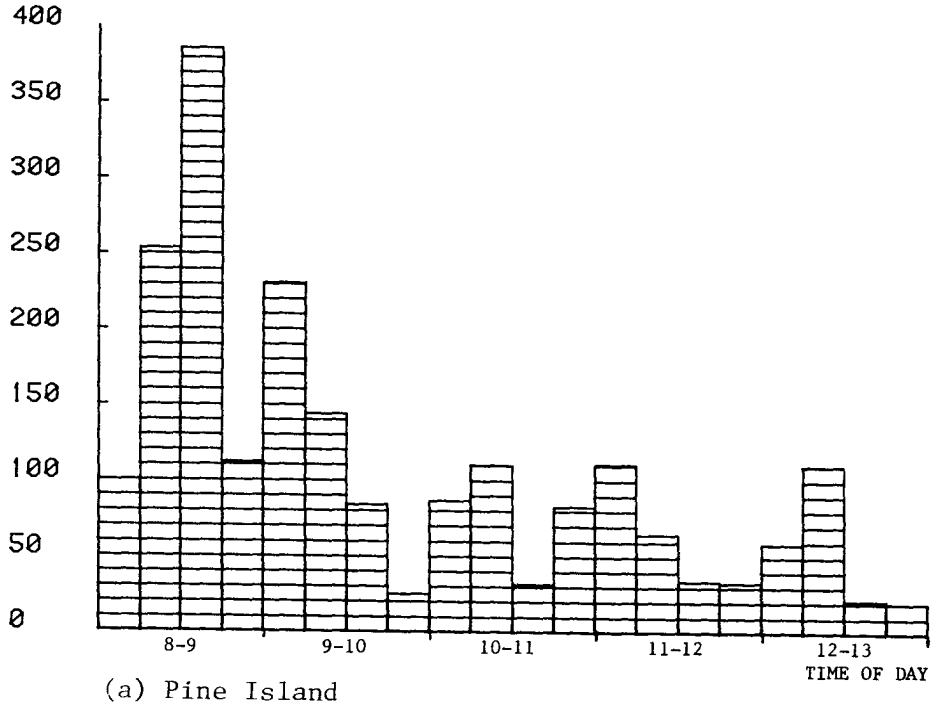
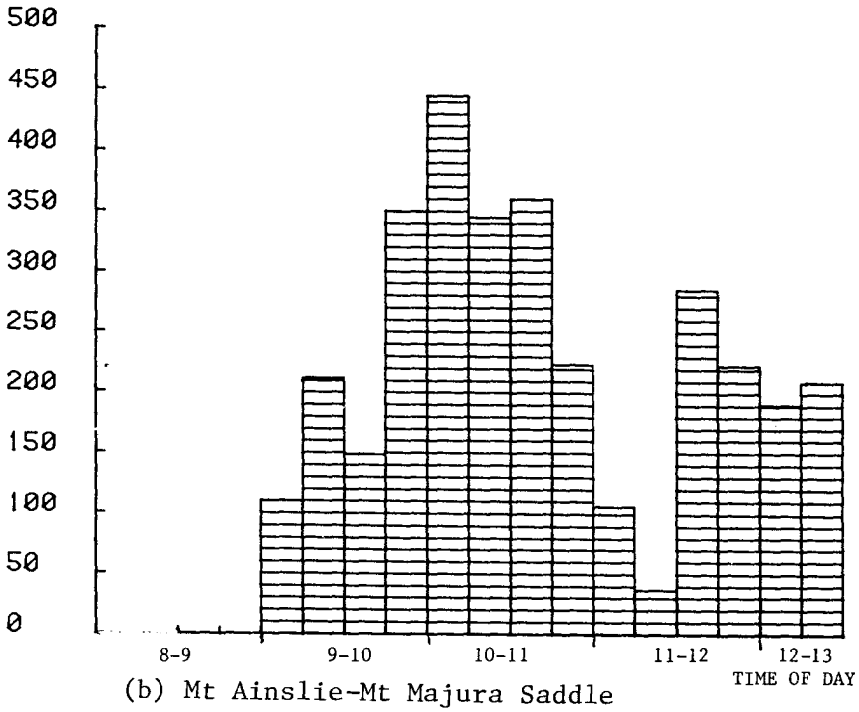



FIGURE 2: Overall Movement Pattern on 28 April 1985




(a) Pine Island




(b) Mt Ainslie-Mt Majura Saddle

FIGURE 3: Movement Pattern on 28 April 1985

| LOCATION | YELLOW-FACED HONEY-EATER | WHITE-NAPED HONEY-EATER | BOTH SPP | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Point Hut | 25.3 | 35.8 | 33.2 | 3360 |
| 2. Monaro Highway | 22.3 | 26.5 | 22.8 | 501 |
| 3. Pine Island | 18.6 | 20.4 | 19.5 | 2102 |
| 4. Kambah Pool | | | 36.0 | 4326 |
| 5. Tralee | | | 90.0 | 10070 |
| 6. Casuarina Sands | | | 23.2 | 668 |
| 7. Uriarra Crossing | 26.5 | | 26.5 | 953 |
| 9. William Hovell Drive | | | 16.2 | 460 |
| 13. Lyneham | • | | 6.1 | 279 |
| 14. Gungahlin Hill | | | 34.7 | 557 |
| 15. Mt Ainslie-Mt Majura | | | 75.5 | 3247 |
| 16. Gearys Gap | | | 57.5 | 404 |
| | 23.2 | 27.6 | 36.8 | |

TABLE 4: Flock Size of Honeyeaters at Different Survey Points
28 April 1985

Over the Canberra area movement can start as early as sunrise reaching a peak by mid-morning and then declining by mid-day, the movement being in a general N-E direction. Weather patterns appear to influence the movement rate. Flock size may increase further from the Murrumbidgee River and the birds appear to move through the Canberra area rather than staying overnight there before moving on.

*"Observations by E Metcalf on the start and finish of the honeyeater movement at Peel Street, O'Connor from 1981 to 1984 were as follows: 1981, 7 April-5 May (28 days); 1982, before 5 April-15 May (+40 days); 1983, 27 March-21 April (25 days); 1984, 10 April-29 April (19 days).*

*C Davey, 24 Bardsley Place, HOLT, ACT, 2615.*

# BALI BARAT

*R Gregory-Smith*

*Many Canberra and district residents spend an overseas holiday in Bali, but did COG members know there is an excellent area for bird-watching ?*

The island of Bali is renowned for its artistic people, its tropical beaches and beautiful scenery. Not so well known is the mainly mountainous area to the west of the island. The steep slopes are too rocky and difficult for even the Balinese to terrace and the remaining natural forests of Bali are found here, while plantations have been established of teak, sandal-wood and carving woods.

The Dutch established a forest reserve in 1941 to protect Bali's only endemic bird, the Rothschild's Starling, and the wild banteng, progenitors of today's Balinese cattle. The Balinese sub-species of the Asian Tiger was probably extinct even then, but some leopards may still exist today. Bali Barat National Park has now been established in the extreme north west of the island; it comprises a wildlife reserve of 19650 hectares, 6,662 hectares of coral reefs and marine waters and will later extend to include 50,000 hectares of primary montane forest.

The monsoon season is from December through March; the rest of the year is relatively dry, especially on the northern side. We visited Bali in August which is windy, a time when the Balinese indulge in a traditional sport of kite-flying.

Bounded in the south-east by the mountains, the lower slopes give way to dry evergreen forest and below are coastal mangrove swamps. The headland of Gunung Prapata gung rises to 310 m and beyond this, accessible by boat from Teluk Terima, is the coral fringed island of Pulau Mendjangan. Excellent coral is also found along the coast. An ephemoral river, the Sungei Terima in a thin ribbon of rainforest joins the sea at Teluk Terima.

One of our reasons for visiting the Park was to see the Rothschild's or Bali Starling *Leucopsar rothschildi.* The Bali Starling has fine white plumage with a flowing white crest, black wing bars and blue orbital skin. Less than 200 birds are believed to exist in the wild state. Loss of habitat and poaching have led to its decline, but it is the subject of an ICBP conservation project. More Bali Starlings exist in captivity in North America than remain in Bali and there is a potential for re-introducing stock to suitable sites in Bali.

Due to time constraints, and an unanticipated public holiday, I had only one opportunity to see the Bali Starling. I set off at dawn with two Park officials who took me to the most likely areas. The Starlings are nomadic within the Park. They feed up to about 0900 and then retire to the depths of the scrub to reappear at around 1500 for evening foraging. The observation area at Banyu Wedang in dry scrubby country bordered by mangrove did not prove productive, so we proceeded two kilometres further until we heard the calls of at least two Starlings. We tried to follow the calls, but lost them due to the difficulties and noise of trying to penetrate the dense dry scrub and to the high winds. We were unsuccessful elsewhere and I can record only a 'heard but not seen'. This gives a very good reason however for a return visit!

Bird watching up the Sungei Terima was excellent and compensated for the lack of Bali Starlings. I made two visits, morning and evening, each of several hours duration. The river flowed at the mouth, but as I ascended, it regressed to disconnected pools further and further apart. Rainforest trees towered either side of the course, but surrounding trees had shed most of their leaves to combat the aridity. A pair of Scarlet Minivets *Pericrocotus flammeus,* the female a bright yellow, darted through the canopy while an Ashy Drongo *Dicrurus leucophaeus* hawked for insects. The tiny Rufous-backed Kingfisher *Ceyx rufidorsus* with its orange front and bright red bill and feet swooped down to catch small fish in the pools. A Banded Pitta *Pitta guajana* flew up from the dry water-course to disappear into the forest, its bright colours soon merging into the brown leaves, and a Java Kingfisher *Halcyon cyanoventris* made a windmill display of dark and light blue. Other canopy birds included Black-naped Monarch Fly-catchers *Hypothymus azurea,* Grey-cheeked Bulbuls *Criniger bres,* and a pair of Laced Woodpeckers *Pious vittatus,* searched for grubs high in the branches. Overhead flew a flock of six Wreathed Hornbills *Rhyticeros undulatus.* Below, on the shady river bank, a pair of Short-tailed Babblers *Trichastoma malaccense* searched in the gloom among the tree roots like larg mice. Both the Spotted Fantail *Rhipidura euryura* and the Pied Fantail *Rhipidura javanica* were seen in the lower storey flighting after insects. Long-tailed Macaques do not help the birdwatcher as most birds disappear instantly when monkeys pass through. Standing quietly, I saw a stag and doe Rusa Deer descend the slope to drink. I understand that there are Barking Deer, Wild Pig, Pangolins and Leaf-Monkeys in the Park, but I did not see them.

The Bali Barat National Park has a lot to offer. Accommodation is basic, but adequate. I shall return, allowing rather more time for my visit. There is little birdlife elsewhere in Bali and I recommend an expedition to the National Park to anyone of like interests visiting the island. A list of species seen in Bali is available from the Editor on request.

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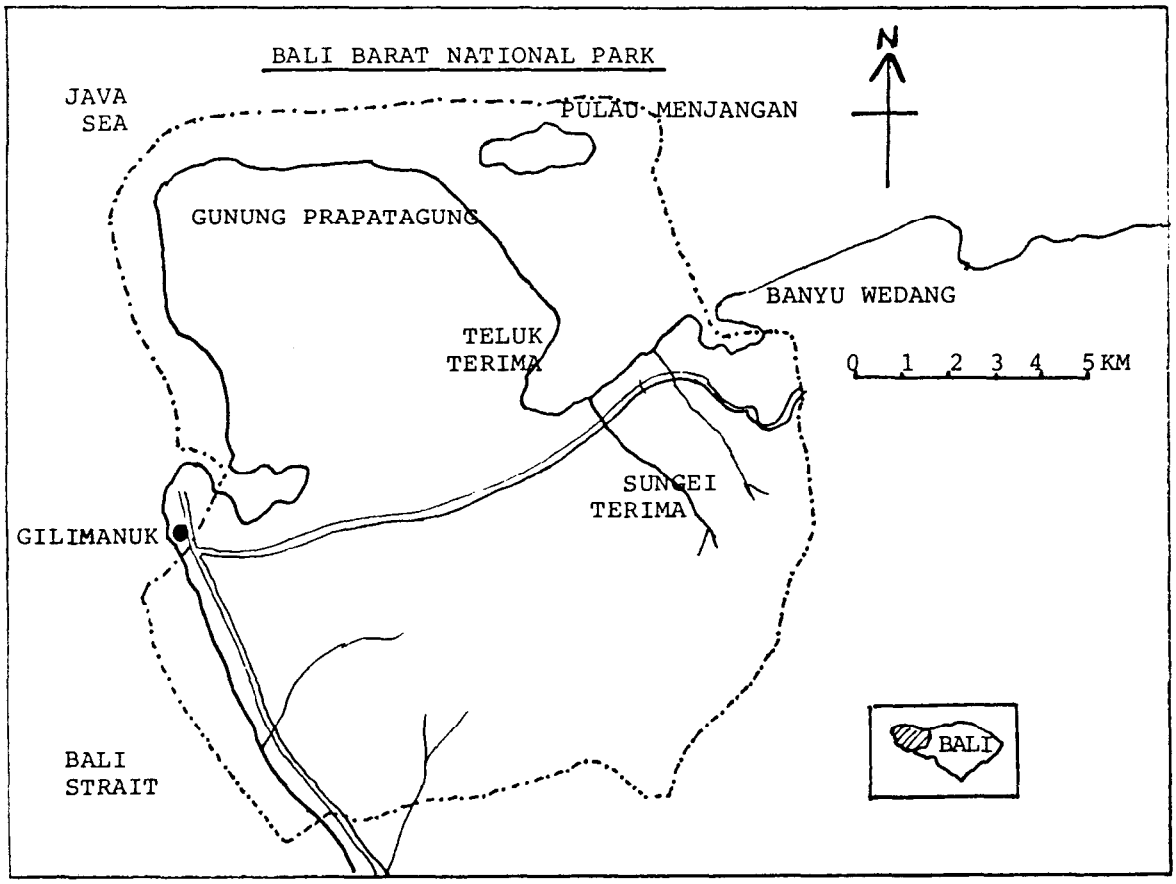


*R Gregory-Smith, 13 Astelia Place, RIVETT, ACT, 2611*

# ROUND HILL

*R GregorySmith*

Round Hill Nature Reserve is situated about 60 km north-west of Lake Cargelligo in central New South Wales. It takes about six hours, including stops, to reach the reserve from Canberra, passing through Yass, Temora and West Wyalong. Taking the Mount Hope route from Lake Cargelligo, the surfaced road soon gives way to red dirt traversing the Mallee, flat and featureless, apart from an occasional hump of which Round Hill is one.

Mallee covers most of the Reserve. Part of the area was once cleared for grazing but the property was abandoned many years ago. Remains of fences, and a dam, the Whohey Tank, exist but there are no signs of there having been any habitation. The Hill rises to 276 m, but even from this height one can see far across the Mallee to other outcrops and ranges.

White Cypress Pine *Callitris columellaris* is the dominant tree on the old property. It was used for fence-posts which exist still, due to its ant-proof properties. There are eucalypts, including Bimble Box *E. populnea;* Kurrajong *Brachychiton populneus;* Wilga *Geijera parviflora;* Bulloak *Casuarina leuhmanni;* Hooked Needlewood *Hakea tephrosperma* and many smaller shrubs including two types of Cassia and three of Emu Bush *Eremophila spp.* which were in full bloom at the time of our visit in October 1985. A dozen White-eared and Spiny-cheeked Honeyeaters were feeding on a large Berrigan Emu Bush *E.longifolia,* which was covered in blossom. An intense bush fire had swept through most of the Reserve eighteen months previously. It was heartening to see how the Mallee and trees were regenerating. Areas and lines of ash marked where dead timber once lay; but elsewhere the ground was covered with grasses and spring flowers, dominated by the yellow and white of some eight species of Helichrysum.

During the day and a half we had for bird-watching we saw 44 species. We renewed many acquaintances of the arid inland, including the Splendid Wren which was quite common, the males in their magnificent blue and violet plumage; Yellow-fronted Honeyeater and Yellow-rumped Pardalote. Parrots and cockatoos were well represented by the Pink (Major Mitchell's) Cockatoo resplendent with salmon-coloured crest and underwing, its associate, the ubiquitous Galah, Cockatiels, Mallee Ringnecks and Red-rumped Parrots. Campephagidae in the form of Black-faced Cuckoo-shrikes and Varied Trillers proved very common. Broad-tailed Thornbills hunted for insects in the Mallee,

while Chestnut-rumped Thornbills preferred more open country. We saw a Crested Bellbird, with black 'mohawk' searching for food in fallen timber and later were regaled with its ventriloquial calls. White-browed Woodswallows were plentiful. As evening approached rows of White-breasted Woodswallows crowded together on bare branches to roost. Negotiating a narrow track through the bush we rounded a bend and encountered a party of three Emus. I don't know who was the more surprised the Emus were the first to turn and run! The highlight of our visit was to see a flock of 70 Budgerigars feeding in seeding grass; then flighting as one to a low tree, to light on another area of grass, and so on.

Heavy rain fell on our second night and continued throughout the next day. Bird watching was impossible and our concern was to move out before the going became too difficult. Driving out of the Reserve presented no problem, but the dirt road was slippery and soft in places and after serpentine progress we were mud-covered, but releived to reach the sealed road.

*R Gregory-Smith, 13 Astelia Place, RIVETT, ACT, 2611*

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## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

In Canberra Bird Notes, Vol 10, No 3 H D V Prendergast wrote 'Gang-gangs: Left-footed all?' In 1958, when I was drawing for *Birds in the Australian High Country* I was lent a Ganggang *Callocephalon fimbriatum* with a damaged wing. In the week I had it I made several sketches. Four of these show the Gang-gang feeding with its left foot raised to its bill. I have no record of its using its right foot when eating.

In March 1961 I was sketching a Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio* on a rush backed mud bank beside the Glenelg River. I floated down the river in my dinghy numbers of times watching. My sketches show it using its right foot to hold its food. It dug up a rush root, held it in its right foot, between its middle and outer toes, peeled. off the brown outside with its bill, then ate the white inside.

*Betty Temple Watts, CWA House, OARETs QLD, 4401*

'The Birds of Australia' by Ken Simpson and Nicholas Day: Publisher Currey O'Neill, Melbourne, 1984. 352 pages $35.95 (but has been discounted as low as $25.95)

*Bryan FitzGerald*

A new bird book is always of interest to bird observers, especially one which introduces a number of new features. Simpson does this well and is to be commended for using the English names and taxonomic order endorsed by the RAOU.

In spite of the content being eminently suitable, some bird observers have dismissed Simpson's guide as too big for use in the field. However, by using a small haversack this drawback can be overcome. A smaller book could neither be so usefully, profusely and attractively illustrated, (many species have 4 illustrations and there is a total of over 2000 covering 758 species) nor could the salient recognition features be so clearly shown.

Other important features of Simpson's book are:

- a well illustrated ten-page 'Key to Families' helps beginners to find where to look in !Field Information' to identify a bird;
- the 256 pages of 'Field Information' present colour illustrations and on the facing page identification text, feature drawings, distribution maps and the RAOU atlas number, ie. all the identification material in one place - a great convenience after earlier guides;
- the 70-page 'Handbook' section contains information on the taxonomy, behavoiur, feeding and breeding of each family. More identification information on juvenile and immature birds is included than in earlier field guides. It was pleasing to see the number of sketches at the chick stage, especially of ground birds, which leave the nest so soon. There is the odd error; no book is perfect:
- Page 14 - Honeyeaters: 6 Australian species instead of 67
- Page 28 - Cape Petrel and Snow Petrel - feature drawings in the text transposed.

Improvements that come to mind are a more systematic arrangement of illustrations on some plates; mutual cross-reference page numbers in the 'Field Information' and the 'Handbook' sections; and more editorial rigour leading to the same basic information being provided for all species and each family, eg. in the 'Handbook' section no nest sites are given for oystercatchers and treecreepers.

*B FitzGerald, 36 Winnecke Avenue, AINSLIE, ACT, 2602*

## REFLECTIONS

*Ian M Taylor*

On 6 January 1986, I observed a Grey Shrike-thrush pecking at its own reflection in a window at the ANU, Acton. The bird repeatedly let forth a two-noted alarm call as it attacked the reflection. This species is known to breed nearby.

Why do some birds attack their reflections, while other species do not? Has anyone attempted to compile a list of species that behave in this way?

**********

## MASKED OWL MOBBED

*Richard GregorySmith*

My wife and I walked over to pick some lemons later afternoon, 20 October, on our property at Araluen. As we approached the lemon tree, a large bird flew out, lightening its payload as it took off. It made for a tall gum and sat in a bare fork where we could see it was a Masked *Owl,Tyto novaehollandiae,* with dark chestnut upper parts and large round face.

The owl was mobbed repeatedly by two Magpies, supported by three Crimson Rosellas and a Red Wattlebird. Although much larger than its assailants, the owl soon flew off, pursued from perch to perch down the valley.

The Masked Owl is rarely observed. It is sedentary, and is believed to have a territory of 500-1000 hectares, usually comprising eucalypt forest and woodland.

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## LARGE WINTER FLOCK OF DIAMOND FIRETAIL

*John Gibson*

The Diamond Firetail *Emblema guttata* is usually encountered in pairs or small flocks. However, larger post-breeding flocks of up to 150 birds have been recorded (RAOU Atlas). I had the pleasure of observing one such flock at 1600 on 6 July 1985 approximately 5 km north of Michelago on the road to Burra. The flock, which I conservatively estimated to be 200 strong, was dispersed over an area of about 5 hectares and was feeding in open fields of exotic grasses. Many of the birds appeared to have not yet attained full adult plumage.

BARN OWL BY DAYLIGHT *A D Ross*

At 0830 on a brilliant frosty morning on 14 August 1985 I was making my usual transect between the National Library and the High Court when I noticed an Australian Raven *Corvus coronoides* harrying a rather large, light brown bird. The Raven finally grounded its quarry and stood off, watching it. The quarry had its back to me and, from a distance of about 100 metres, I got up to within 5 metres before it turned round to look at me. The face that greeted me was that of a Barn Owl *Tyto alba.*

The Owl took off after a second or two, pursued by the Raven; a Magpie-lark *Grallina cyanoleuca* joined in the pursuit, and the cortege made off towards the Treasury building.

This was the first I had seen of any owls in the area. I should be grateful for suggestions what the Owl might have been doing in that spot at that time, and why the Raven should have been harrying it.

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STREET-WISE FROGMOUTH *Brendan J Lepschi*

While travelling along Mountain Creek Road between 'Ledgerton' homestead and 'Tingalinga' ranger station at about 1630 on 9 February 1986, I was surprised to see a Tawny Frogmouth *Podargus strigoides,* sitting placidly in the middle of the road. Thinking that it may be injured, I approached to examine it but once I was within a few metres of the bird it launched itself into a brief threat display and then flew off into the night on long, broad wings.

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## ADVICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

Canberra Bird Notes is a medium in which members' studies, observations, records and accounts of expeditions may be permanently recorded. It also incorporates reviews and short notes.

Publication is four times each year, the largest edition of the year being the Annual Bird Report for which the compilers obtain their material from a number of sources: the Garden Bird Survey, the Water Bird Survey, shorter term surveys and individual members' observations.

The Editor welcomes material for the other three editions of the year. Whilst he is always pleased to discuss possible contributions from authors and to advise on preparation it would be helpful if the following guidelines could be adhered to:

- papers should be typewritten, in duplicate, with double spacing and wide margins and on one side of the sheet only. Shorter contributions, if not typed, should be clearly written, well spaced and worded as concisely as possible;
- tables should fit either into the width of a page or into a whole page lengthways. They should have self-explanatory titles and should be prepared on separate sheets of paper;
- diagrams, maps and illustrations should be clearly drawn in black ink with appropriate captions;
- references should be cited in alphabetical order at the end of the paper in the following style:
  Littler, FM 1901-02, *European Birds in Tasmania,* Emu 1:121-124.
- English names of birds should have capital initial letters for each word except after a hyphen (eg. Yellow-faced Honeyeater) but group terms and names of other animals, birds or flora should not (eg. the thornbills). Both English and scientific names and taxonomic orders should follow recent works such as the *Field Guide to the Birds of Australia,* Pizzey, 1980, the *Birds of Australia,* Simpson, Day 1984 or the *Atlas of Australian Birds,* Blakers, 1984. Where not applicable the standard local work elsewhere should be used. Scientific names (underlined) should appear in the text immediately after the first mention of the English name, or in a systematic list at the end. Lists are not encouraged however unless they are associated with status details in an area.

Please don't let these guidelines discourage you. They are not difficult to follow and will help to maintain a high standard of Canberra Bird Notes.

*Canberra Bird Notes* is published quarterly by the Canberra Ornithologists Group. The subscription rates are: Student (Under 18) $4.00; Single $8.00; Family $10.00 all with one copy of CBN; Institutions $10.00.

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| *Newsletter* | Joan Lipscombe | 733948 (H) |
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